

WYOMING



VOL. 21 NO. 4 MAY 1984

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	May '84	April '84
Labor Force	259,913	258,668
Employment	243,575	241,969
Unemployment	16,338	16,699
Rate (Raw)	6.3	6.5
Rate (S.A.)	6.4	6.1
Mining Hourly Wage	\$12.97	\$13.11
Avg. Weekly Hours.		
Mining	43.0	42.7
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.5	7.8
Mining Hourly Wage	\$11.63	\$11.60
Avg. Weekly Hours.		
Mining	43.2	42.9
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	309.7	
Denver	346.1	
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.2	
S.A. -Seasonally Adjusted		

In this issue of *Trends* be sure to see these articles:

- How to Use Your Wyoming Job Service Offices
- How Wyoming's Manufacturing Industries Stack Up
- An Explanation of LAUS (Local Area Unemployment Statistics)

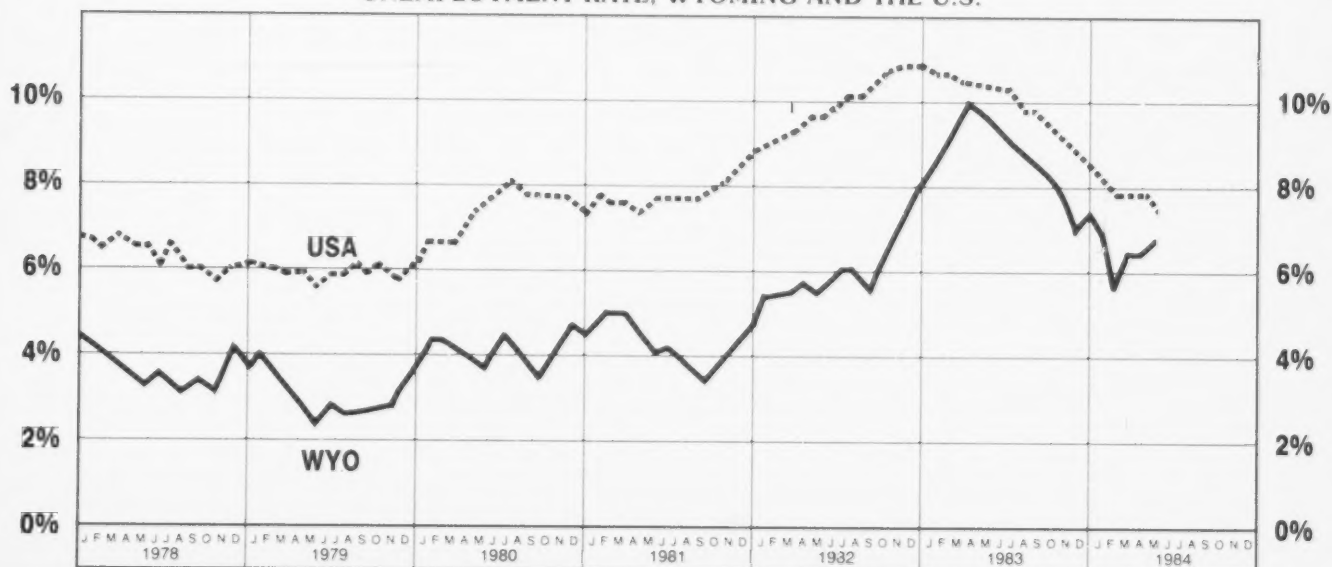
U.S. RATE DROPS

The seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate declined to 7.5 percent in May, after holding at 7.8 percent during the February-April period. The rate has decreased by 3.2 percentage points from its late 1982 high and was at the lowest level since August 1981.

NATION HITS RECORD EMPLOYMENT LEVEL

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics the civilian population reached a record high employment level in May. Approximately 105.3 million people were working during the month according to the monthly survey of households. May's number of unemployed, 8.5 million, was the fewest since September 1981.

Graph 1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S.



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

U.S. JUNE RATE JUST ANNOUNCED

The seasonally adjusted U.S. rate for June is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent which is a drop of four-tenths of a percent. Considering that between May and June some two million students flood the labor market this is an extraordinary decline, and a sure sign of a healthy national economy.

STATE RATE CONTINUES TO DROP

In Wyoming, May's preliminary estimates show a decrease of 361 unemployed persons from April. This translates to an unadjusted unemployment rate of 6.3 percent, which is a drop of two-tenths of a percent from April's 6.5 percent figure. This is the lowest rate since September, 1982, which was 20 months ago.

The most recent data available for all states is for the month of April. Wyoming along with New York and Minnesota recorded a rate of 6.5 percent. There were 30 states which had higher rates than that. West Virginia had the highest rate of 14.9 percent while Nebraska had the lowest unemployment in the nation with a rate of 4.1 percent.

Of Wyoming's neighboring states Nebraska, South Dakota, and Colorado had lower rates of 4.1, 4.5, and 5.1 percent respectively. Utah, Idaho, and Montana recorded higher rates of 6.7, 7.7, and 8.7 percent respectively.

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

Laramie, Albany, Carbon, and Sweetwater Counties had significant declines in both the number unemployed and their unemployment rates between April and May of 1984. See table 2 and Chart 1. Unfortunately, Campbell, Fremont, and Teton Counties had substantial increases in rates and numbers unemployed over the same period.

Fremont, Lincoln, and Teton Counties had the highest rates of 10.7, 10.5, and 9.6 percent respectively. Goshen (2.9) and Niobrara (3.4) Counties had the lowest rates.

Most reliable sources anticipate a construction boom in and around Sweetwater County for the next couple of years. Some 19 public and private projects will account for nearly \$1.1 billion worth of construction over the next few years. How this activity affects the labor markets will be interesting subject matter in future issues of the *Labor Force Trends*.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS

According to the CES program (Current Employment Statistics) will be explained in greater detail in June's *Trends* contract construction employment jumped 12.5 percent between April and May. See Table 3. As mentioned in April's *Trends*, much of that increase is due to the road and highway construction and repair work being done in the warmer seasons.

An over-the-year increase of nearly 12 percent can also be seen in the Personal Services sector. Personal Services generally involve care of the person or his apparel, such as laundries, dry cleaners, funeral homes, health spas, and beauty and barber shops to name a few.

The gains in those two industries have been partially off-set by over-the-year losses in these industries: Petroleum and Coal Products, Mining, Railroad Transportation, Communication, Electricity, Gas and Sanitary Services, and the broad Services category.

GENERAL MANUFACTURING FACTS

In 1980 Wyoming ranked 51st in the U.S. in manufacturing employment with less than 10,000 persons employed in that major industry. While the United States employs about 22 percent of its workers in manufacturing, Wyoming's work force has never employed more than 6 percent in this industry.

In 1981 Wyoming manufacturers paid their employees an average weekly wage of \$314 a week. This ranked the state 28th overall and compared to the U.S. average of \$318 a week.

In 1980 the value of Wyoming's manufacturing shipments was \$2.8 billion. Although this was less than one percent of the nation's total it still ranked the state 46th.

Graph 2 shows annual average manufacturing employment from 1963 to 1983. One way that manufacturing differs from many of the energy industries in the state is its response to economic conditions. Manufacturing is usually one of the first industries to slow down in anticipation of a recession. In that light manufacturing could be considered a leading indicator. Mining and energy industries tend to be lagging indicators of economic conditions. This helps explain why manufacturing employment began its decline in 1981 (see Graph 2) while many energy related industries didn't see comparable declines until 1983.

Graph 3 shows recent employment trends for the five largest manufacturing industries in the state. Note the seasonal nature of employment in the Sugar and Confectionary Products industry. The sugar beet campaign begins in September with the harvest of the beets accounting for the severe upswing in employment at that time each year.

LAUS EXPLAINED

Local Area Unemployment Statistics are estimates prepared by each state employment security agency using concepts, definitions, and technical procedures prescribed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The LAUS program provides monthly estimates of the labor force, employment, and unemployment for States and local areas.

Concepts and definitions for employment and unemployment are those used in the official national series obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Each month the bureau of the census conducts the CPS in which they interview people in some 60,000 households (between 600 and 700 in Wyoming) across the United States.

During the interview, the respondent is considered unemployed only if they meet all of the following criteria:

- they had no employment during the survey week
- they were available for work at that time and
- they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior four weeks.

Persons not looking for work because they've been laid off and are expecting to be recalled, as well as those expecting to report to a job within 30 days are also considered unemployed.

People are considered employed if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their farm; or worked fifteen hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not.

Different sources help to provide estimates of both employment and unemployment. The following two formulas should make some of these concepts easier to understand:

$$\text{EMPLOYED} + \text{UNEMPLOYED} = \text{LABOR FORCE}$$

$$\text{UNEMPLOYMENT RATE} = \frac{\text{UNEMPLOYED}}{\text{LABOR FORCE}}$$

The preliminary monthly estimate of total employment in the LAUS program is based primarily on Current Employment Statistics (CES will be explained next month). CES is a survey of establishments of which one by-product are payroll employment estimates. Estimates of employment for workers not covered by the CES, such as agricultural workers and self-employed and unpaid family workers, are developed using special surveys, national historical relationships, and census data.

The preliminary monthly estimate of unemployment is an aggregate of the estimates for each of three categories: (1) Persons who were previously employed in industries covered by State Unemployment Insurance laws; (2) those previously employed in industries not covered by these laws; and (3) those who were either entering the labor force for the first time or reentering after a period of separation.

Trends Table 2 shows the results of the LAUS program. In reality the LAUS program is much more complex than these few paragraphs may make it sound. On the national, state, county, and local levels there are multitudes of both computers and people working daily to come up with LAUS figures for months and years.

HOW TO USE JOB SERVICE OF WYOMING

Why Use Job Service?

Did you hear about the company that advertised recently for eight positions and had over 1,200 persons apply? Applicants stood in lines over a block long and waited hours just to complete an application.

When you must fill a job, what do you do? Place a help wanted ad? Tell your other employees and friends? Use radio or TV? Call Job Service of Wyoming? Any of these approaches may result in solving your hiring need. Only one however, Job Ser-

vice, will provide you with pre-screened applicants, by appointment only and no walk-ins.

If you're really after four or five good applicants to choose from then you probably don't need the unscreened "mega-results" of paid advertising or word-of-mouth. Job Service has qualified individuals, classified according to education, experience, and abilities, to refer, saving you time and money. Since you've already paid for their service with your tax dollar, there is no fee for employers or applicants.

For an individual, the Job Service functions much like any employment agency. They will attempt to match an applicant's skills and experience with available jobs in the area and arrange for referrals to those employers with available jobs. Counseling and testing services and programs coaching applicants on how to obtain and retain a job are available at no cost.

Business and industry receive special services such as employment testing, on-the-job training reimbursement, income tax incentives, and labor market information. This service, at no cost, is an effective tool for large and small employers. Most interviewers screen and select applicants carefully, in order to match the worker's skills with the employer's stated requirements. As an employer it is very important that you make sure that Job Service knows what you are looking for. When you receive unqualified applicants you should call the interviewer responsible. If you continue to receive unqualified applicants please call the manager of Job Service.

The most important factor in dealing with the Job Service is your relationship with the interviewers. Good rapport between the employer and an interviewer is absolutely vital. Go to the Job Service and get to know the interviewer(s) servicing your orders and feel free to speak directly to the manager. Invite your Job Service representative out to visit your company, show him or her around, let them become familiar with your special needs and the type of employees you hire. Remember he or she has the capability to save your company many dollars by referring well qualified applicants.

Your Job Order

Most job orders are received directly from employers who call their openings into the Job Service. Other openings are obtained by phone solicitation and personal visits to area businesses.

When you have a position to fill be sure to give the details of the job: the title, duties, hours, rate of pay, benefits, experience required, educational qualifications, special skills, and the number of people you would like to interview for the opening.

After your order is processed it is made available to other Job Service Centers statewide and if you so desire, your order can be placed in the national Job Bank, so that qualified applicants nationwide can be referred.

Interviewing Job Service Applicants

Insist on seeing applicants by appointment. This provides you an opportunity to discuss the applicants' qualifications with the

interviewer and also prevents walk-ins who might have heard you were hiring.

Be sure to note the qualifications of those referred and whether or not they meet your job requirements. Each applicant will bring an appointment card to the interview. You should return this postage-paid card to Job Service, with your comments, immediately upon your decision to hire or not hire that specific individual.

Call Job Service if you have additional questions about applicant qualifications or if applicants have not reported for interviews. You will also avoid unnecessary calls from Job Service if you let them know when your job order has been filled or cancelled.

Job Service may not be the only answer to all your staffing problems, however, it is a proven valuable resource that thoughtful employers can use to their advantage.

IN OUR FUTURE LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The Research and Analysis Section is involved in several diverse statistical programs. Most of these programs are used as sources for the information published in the *Labor Force Trends*. A better understanding of these programs should help *Trends* users avoid confusion especially when terms or figures appear to be contradictory. For that reason we are scheduling brief descriptions of the following programs at these specified times.

June:	CES: Current Employment Statistics; and Hospitals in Wyoming
July:	ES-202: Covered Employment and Wage Data
August:	OES: Occupational Employment Statistics
September:	Explanation of Seasonal Adjustments

RECENT PUBLICATIONS FROM RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

If you have any questions about any of our reports or wish to order a copy of them, please give us a call or drop us a line.

Phone: 307-235-3643
Address: Wyoming Employment Security Commission
Research and Analysis Section
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, Wyoming 82602

Here's a list of our most recent publications:

- Wyoming Occupational Outlook with projections to 1992
- Recent Trends in Wyoming's Unemployment
- Report of Applicants and Job Openings, 4th Quarter, 1983 and First Quarter 1984
- Wyoming Affirmative Action Data Package for 1984
- Wyoming Covered Employment and Wage Data by Industry & County, 4th Quarter 1983.
- Wyoming Occupational Employment Statistics: Selected Balance of Nonmanufacturing.

CONSUMERS PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

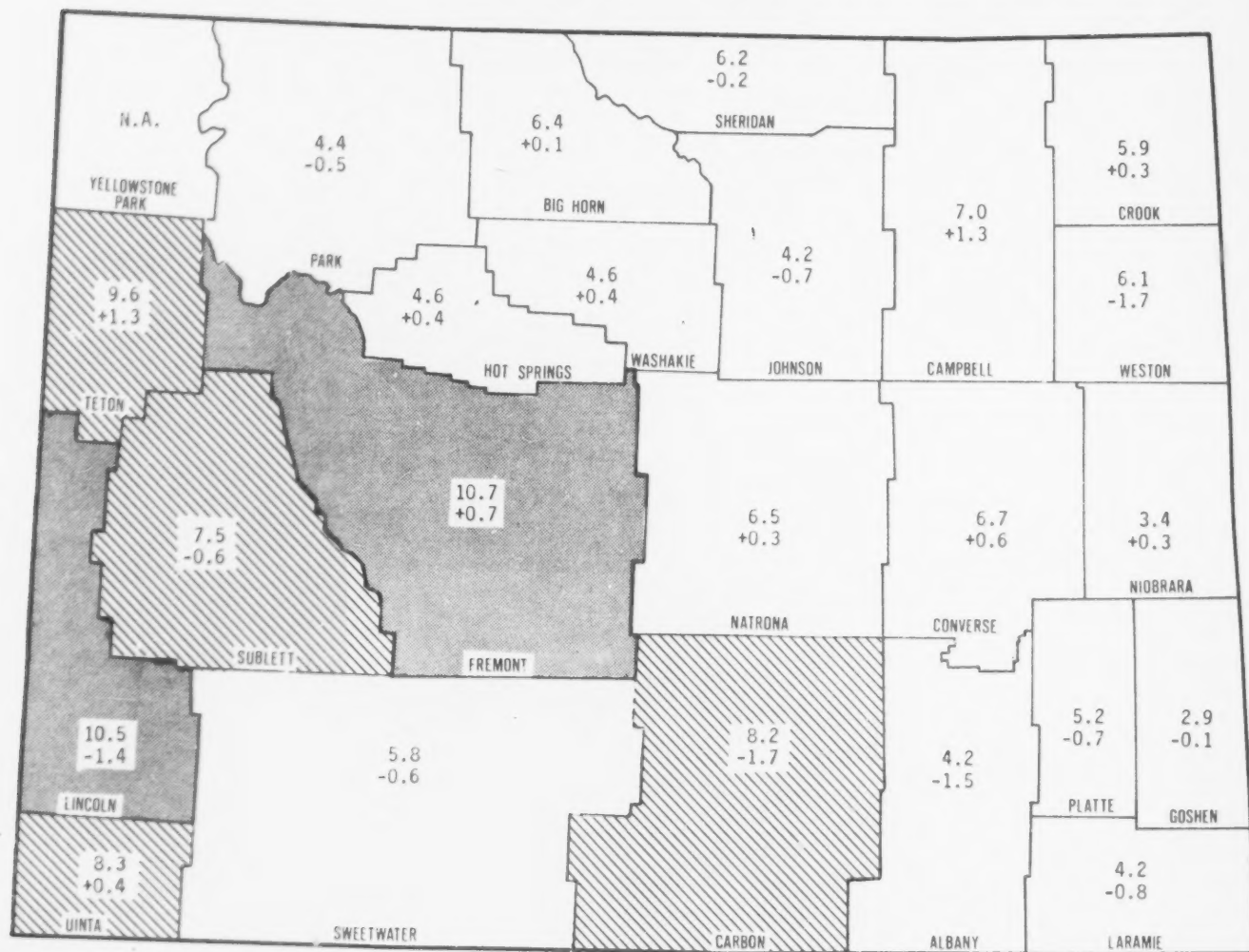
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
May 1984	309.7	301.4	334.6	247.2	198.9	312.2	376.8
Annual % Change	4.2	3.1	4.0	5.1	1.4	5.4	6.4

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
May 1984	305.4	301.2	325.2	246.5	197.7	314.6	375.0
Annual % Change	3.1	2.9	1.2	5.1	1.2	5.7	6.5

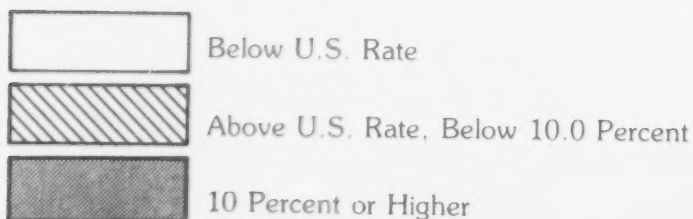
CHART 1 WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH BY COUNTY MAY 1984



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES:

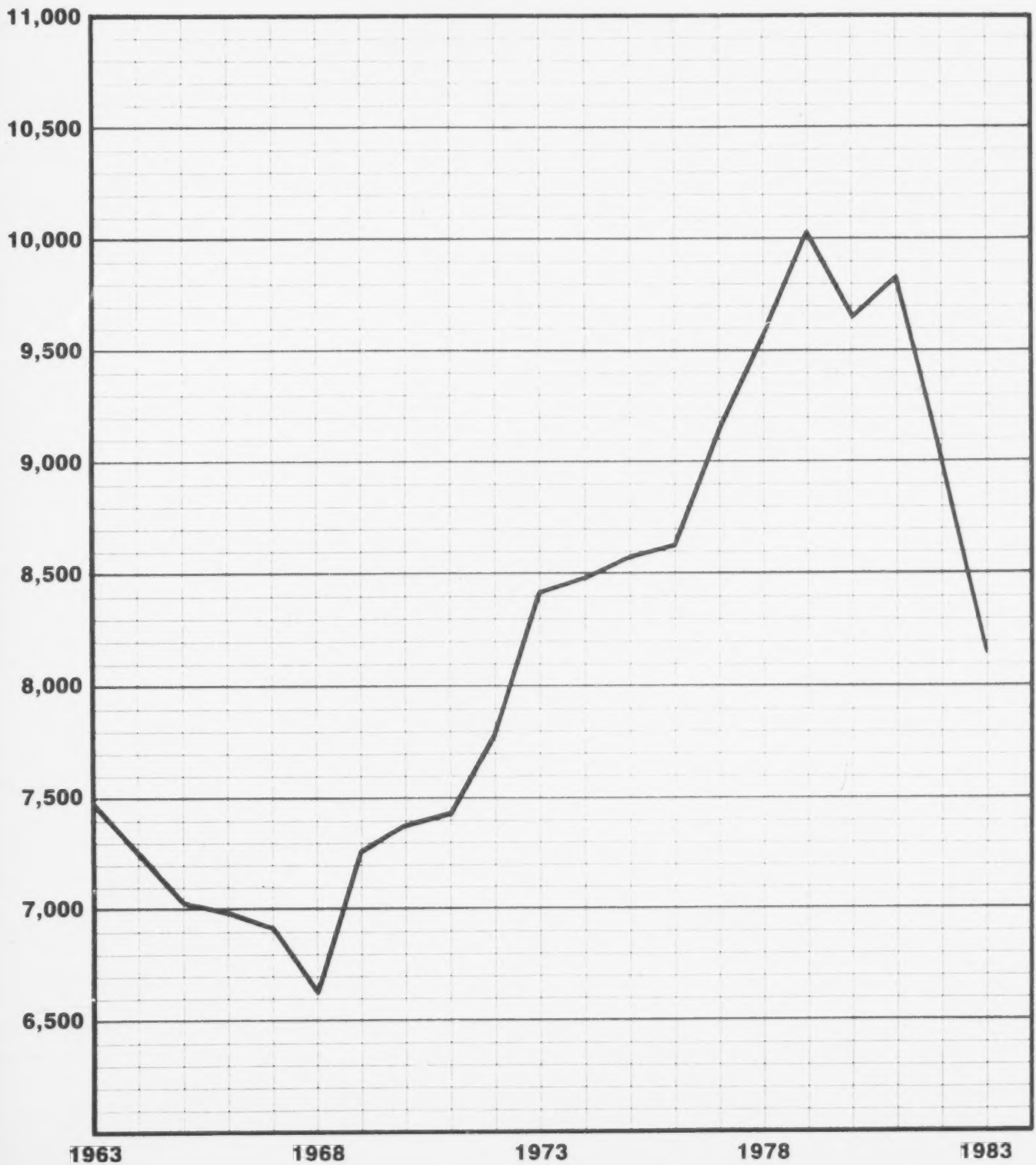
UNITED STATES 7.2

WYOMING 6.3



GRAPH 2

WYOMING COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
1963 to 1983



GRAPH 3

WYOMING COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

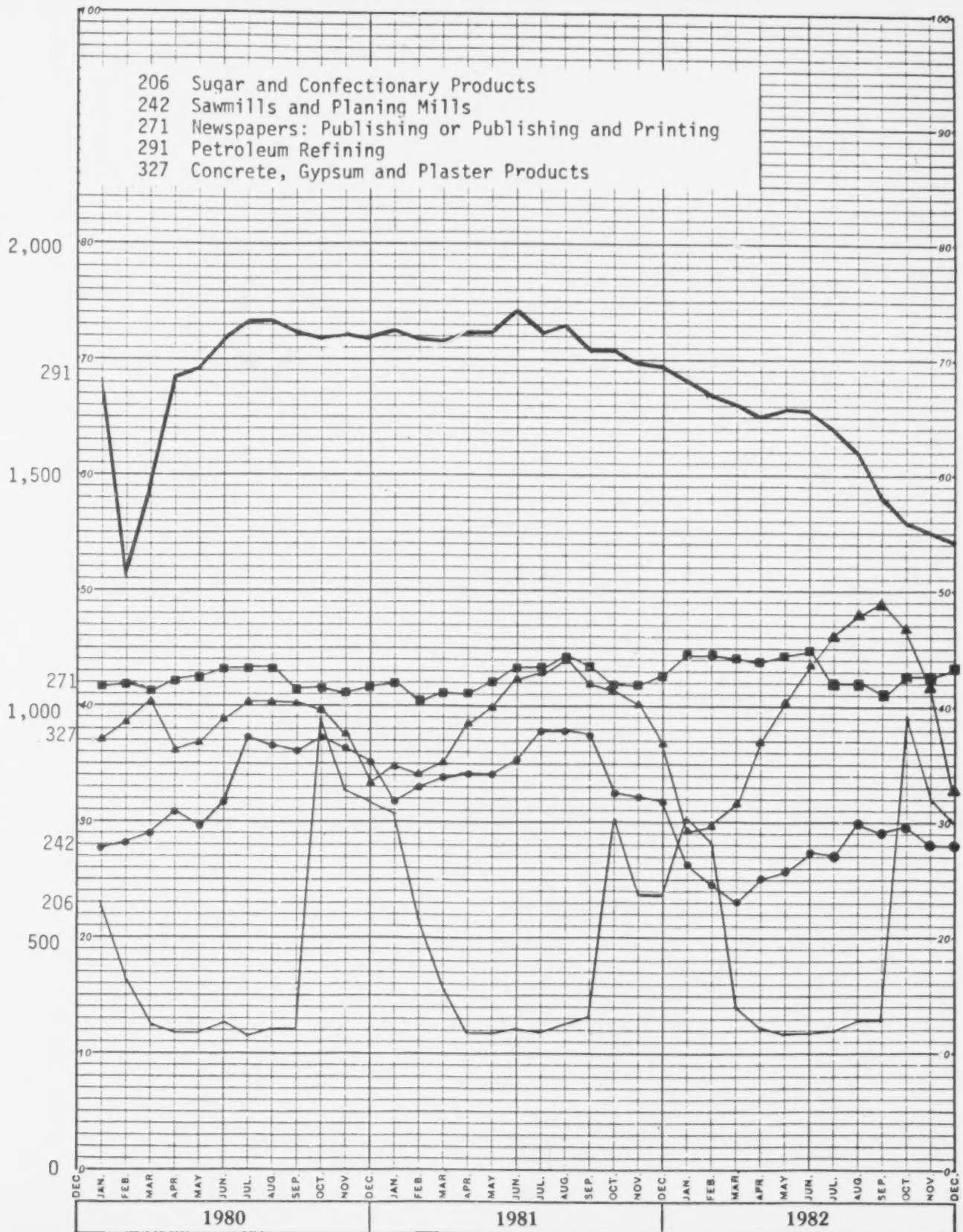


Table No. 1
WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	MAY 1984 ¹	APR 1984 ¹	MAY 1983 ²	Percent Change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	259,913	258,668	264,361	0.5	- 1.7
Unemployment	16,338	16,699	24,308	- 2.2	- 32.8
Unemployed Labor Force	243,575	241,969	240,053	0.7	1.5
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law) ³	186,000	181,100	185,960	2.7	0.0
b. Agriculture ³	13,691	12,446	13,943	10.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	6.3% 6.4% *	6.5% 6.1% *	9.2% 9.4% *	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.2% 7.5% *	7.6% 7.8% *	9.8% 10.1% *	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) ⁴	2.4	3.1	5.3	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining Production Workers:					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$ 557.71	\$ 559.80	\$ 488.03	- 0.4	14.3
Average Weekly Hours	43.0	42.7	40.3	0.7	6.7
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 12.97	\$ 13.11	\$ 12.11	- 1.1	7.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	24,377	26,881	31,114	- 9.3	- 21.7
a. Initial	2,321	2,908	3,286	- 20.2	- 29.4
Weeks Compensated	23,654	23,196	58,254	2.0	- 59.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	\$ 2,721,107	\$ 2,902,666	\$ 8,785,908	- 6.3	- 69.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$ 128.93	\$ 125.14	\$ 150.82	3.0	- 14.5
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,277	3,108	3,616	5.4	- 9.4
Non-Ag Openings Received	2,977	1,914	1,688	55.5	76.4
Non-Ag Placements	2,451	2,230	1,843	9.9	33.0
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$ 502.42	\$ 497.64	\$ 471.37	1.0	6.6
Average Weekly Hours	43.2	42.9	42.2	0.7	2.4
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 11.63	\$ 11.60	\$ 11.17	0.3	4.1
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	309.7	308.8	297.1	0.3	4.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities	311.7	311.4	301.7	0.1	3.3
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	301.4	302.3	291.9	- 0.3	3.3

¹ Preliminary. ² Final. ³ Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. ⁴ Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table No. 2
WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY 1984	APR 1984	MAY 1983	%CHANGE APR-MAY	%CHANGE MAY-MAY	MAY 1984	APR 1984	MAY 1983	MAY 1984	APR 1984	MAY 1983
Statewide	259,913	258,668	264,361	0.5	- 1.7	16,338	16,699	24,308	6.3	6.5	9.2
Albany	15,939	15,846	15,268	0.6	4.4	665	906	870	4.2	5.7	5.7
Big Horn	5,380	5,252	5,913	2.4	- 9.0	345	331	640	6.4	6.3	10.8
Campbell	18,206	18,037	20,020	0.9	- 9.1	1,273	1,035	1,631	7.0	5.7	8.1
Carbon	9,645	9,620	10,680	0.3	- 9.7	791	953	1,392	8.2	9.9	13.0
Converse	7,246	7,229	7,449	0.2	- 2.7	482	437	716	6.7	6.0	9.6
Crook	2,841	2,835	2,788	0.2	1.9	169	159	198	5.9	5.6	7.1
Fremont	19,572	19,535	19,407	0.2	0.9	2,102	1,950	2,141	10.7	10.0	11.0
Goshen	7,307	7,270	7,190	0.5	1.6	211	215	421	2.9	3.0	5.9
Hot Springs	3,070	3,040	2,987	1.0	2.8	141	127	206	4.6	4.2	6.9
Johnson	4,184	4,187	4,182	- 0.1	0.0	174	204	344	4.2	4.9	8.2
Laramie	35,322	35,416	34,879	- 0.3	1.3	1,498	1,744	2,306	4.2	4.9	6.6
Lincoln	6,426	6,417	6,146	0.1	4.6	677	766	872	10.5	11.9	14.2
Natrona	39,590	39,870	41,356	- 0.7	- 4.3	2,555	2,481	4,606	6.5	6.2	11.1
Niobrara	1,676	1,638	1,641	2.3	2.1	57	50	131	3.4	3.1	8.0
Park	14,633	14,095	13,498	3.8	8.4	642	695	878	4.4	4.9	6.5
Platte	4,145	3,972	4,465	4.4	- 7.2	217	236	345	5.2	5.9	7.7
Sheridan	14,531	14,394	13,684	1.0	6.2	900	928	946	6.2	6.4	6.9
Sublette	2,546	2,474	2,701	2.9	- 5.7	192	199	250	7.5	8.0	9.3
Sweetwater	20,694	20,946	23,237	- 1.2	- 10.9	1,200	1,349	2,514	5.8	6.4	10.8
Teton	7,413	7,043	6,860	5.3	8.1	710	586	735	9.6	8.3	10.7
Uinta	10,262	10,282	10,651	- 0.2	- 3.7	856	810	1,328	8.3	7.9	12.5
Washakie	5,558	5,432	5,523	2.3	0.6	253	241	499	4.6	4.4	9.0
Weston	3,726	3,840	3,836	- 3.0	- 2.9	227	298	339	6.1	7.8	8.8

Table No. 3
WYOMING
NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING¹
(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change of Total Emp.	
	MAY 1984 ²	APR 1984 ³	MAY 1983	APR 1984	MAY 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to MAY 1984	to May 1984
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	203.5	199.6	204.7	2.0	- 0.6
Manufacturing	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0
Durable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	- 7.7
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	195.7	191.8	196.9	2.0	- 0.6
Mining	26.2	26.2	27.4	0.0	- 4.4
Contract Construction	19.8	17.6	17.4	12.5	13.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.1	16.1	16.2	0.0	- 0.6
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.3	3.4	- 6.1	- 8.8
Transportation except Railroads	6.3	6.2	5.6	1.6	12.5
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.7	6.6	7.2	1.5	- 6.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.9	43.5	43.7	0.9	0.5
Wholesale Trade	8.8	8.8	9.0	0.0	- 2.2
Retail Trade	35.1	34.7	34.8	1.2	0.9
Food Stores	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.7	5.6	5.6	1.8	1.8
Eating & Drinking Places	12.4	12.4	12.6	0.0	- 1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.5	7.5	7.8	0.0	- 3.8
Services	30.7	30.6	33.4	0.3	- 8.1
Personal Services	1.9	1.8	1.7	5.6	11.8
Medical & Other Health Services	6.4	6.3	6.3	1.6	1.6
Government	51.5	50.3	51.0	2.4	1.0
Federal Government	6.9	6.7	7.0	3.0	- 1.4
State & Local Government	44.6	43.6	43.9	2.3	1.6
State Government	13.2	12.8	12.9	3.1	2.3
Local Government	31.4	30.8	31.0	1.9	1.3

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

Table No. 3 (Continued)

WYOMING

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING¹

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	MAY 1984 ²	APR 1984 ³	MAY 1983	APR 1984	MAY 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to MAY 1984	to May 1984
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	34.3	34.1	34.2	0.6	0.3
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	33.0	32.8	33.0	0.6	0.0
Mining	5.1	5.1	5.4	0.0	- 5.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.5	4.8	0.0	- 6.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	2.4	2.1	2.1	14.3	14.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.8	- 8.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.2	0.0	3.3
Wholesale Trade	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	0.0
Retail Trade	5.9	6.0	5.6	- 1.7	5.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	5.6	5.7	5.8	- 1.8	- 3.4
Government	6.5	6.6	6.4	- 1.5	1.6
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	14.3
State & Local Government	5.9	6.0	5.7	- 1.7	3.5
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.8	30.1	29.6	2.3	4.1
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	- 16.7
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.5	28.8	28.1	2.4	5.0
Contract Construction	2.3	2.0	1.6	15.0	43.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.4	3.8	- 2.9	- 13.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	6.9	6.7	1.4	4.5
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.1	5.9	1.6	5.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.2	5.1	4.7	2.0	10.6
Government	10.0	9.7	9.6	3.1	4.2
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
State & Local Government	7.6	7.3	7.3	4.1	4.1

¹ Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. ² Subject to revision. ³ Revised figures.